WASHINGTON.

The Abortive Duel--- Nobody Hurt.

AN INDIAN DELEGATION IN WASHINGTON.

Bill for the Reduction of Taxation Revived.

The Amended Bill to Enforce the Fifteenth Amendment Passed in the Senate.

Progress of the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1870. The publication in to day's firstable of the particu-

s of an abortive duel between Colonel L. P. C. necton, of Virginia, and Major Penjamin T nichies, of Georgia, has produced very lively mirrents in this city to-night. The comic side of es, have new assertions or additional particulars furnish. According to the friends of Washing speech at all, and complementary nothing to do with the "onpleasant The Wushington partisans declare that as gives that coloring to the affair simply beuse he (Hutchins) has some political office to stain in Georgia and is anxious to get into the evor of the potent Morton by representing himself as a semi-martyr for Mort n's sake. Washington's ds likewise declare that no regular chailenge ras ever sent by Hotchins; that the latter had no nd who would serve out the entire difficult approved rules of the duel, no old occur under such circumstances. It that two gentlemen cannot shoot at or co ch other to pieces, according to the duelling etiled seconds; therefore, say the Washingtonite-erwise the Ferryites—that no hostile meeting puld occur, Hutchins being unable to produce his second. The Washingtonites further criteize utchins' course by asking what the galiant Major could have meant by going over to Alex-andria to write a challenge, in order to evade the strict laws of the District on the subject, and after-wards coming to Washington and laying the belli-Yould that, demand the Washingtonies, be evacing the District law? Was not that the most uncommon style of astuteness. Hutchins, the challenger in this case, is a man or hilliputian stature, scarcely four feet high, whom the Washingtonites liken to a frog in Wellington boots. He was formerly a newspaper man, and during the war served in the Union army more or less distinction. He seem anxiou and willing for a fight, and his friends outside of this city are urging him forward to bloody deeds which will chastise rebel insolence and arrogance. Colonel Washington is at presenthe correspondent of the London Telegraph and also me American papers. He was on the Confed erate side during the rebellion, and for a time flied an important part in the War or Treasury Department of the Confederacy. He is said to be a warm personal friend of both Sildeli and Benjamin. Wash on has already fought two duels, and it is said that Hutchins is equally famous in that gen-tlemanly and chivairous particular. Last summer Vashington was mixed up in a difficulty with Balt morean at White Sulphur Springs, Va., but the fair was amicably ar anged before a hostile meeting occurred. Washington is nearly six feet high and therefore in case of renewal of difficulty Butchins ild have a decided shooting advantage. To of viate this inequality and give Washington a fair how it is proposed to chalk out on Washington's body a figure the size of Hutchins and that every that outside thereof shall not count. It is also sug gested that a good plan would be to fight with broadswords at twenty paces distance. Johnny Coyle weepingly declares he was not one of Hutchins' sec-

In my account of the Washington-Hutchins diffi sulty in to day's paper the telegraph makes me say that General Atues was one of the seconds o Hutchins. It ought to have been General A. C. Disadvantages of Civilization-A Sioux War

peace. It is not believed that any further steps will

be taken to draw blood in the present affair.

rior's Wardrobe—Spotted Tail and His Braves at the Indian Bureau. The big Sioux chief, Spotted Tail, and his warriors

did not make their appearance in public at a very early hour this morning, owing to the non-arriva of their linen from the laundry. The delicate nerve of civilization dictating the use of shirts-and as this is an article of apparel unknown in the forests of Dacotah among the subjects of Spotted Tail—these indispensables were purchased to the extent of one each for the royal savage party, so that while in the bands of the laundress the occupants of the linen remained in bed. At the delay, however, the abo-Figures seemed to be little concerned. They lounged about their room, smoking and talking, taking no note of time. When their linen did make its appearance they were told to get ready to cal upon the Commissioner. Indian-like, towards strangers they are very reticent. Among themselves story-telling and joking are common pastime, while to the world they appear cold and passionless. Spotted Tall is a fine type of a man, and with a pleasing face carries an expression of good nature. In reply to several questions passed through the interpreter, Mr. C. E. Gueric, the chie responded very briefly and to the point. He said that he had come here to see the Great Pather and to arrange with him many important affairs relating to his own people that there was much trouble between the red man and the white man; that the white men came upon their lands, and if they drove them of there was trouble; that the Sloux loved their country and wanted to be allowed to enjoy it by them elves. He had always heard that the white man was powerful; but that was no reason why he uld drive the red man from the home of his fore fathers. He would tike to see all these things set tled, so that there might be peace as durable as the ouniain. That was what brought him here,

At eleven o'clock Captain Pool, the agent, accomlso by Mr. Spink, delegate from Dacotah, left the notes for the Indian Office. The Indians had on their best outfit, and each carried his pipe. Fast Bear manufacture, made out of eagle feathers. As it was sessary to walk several blocks to take the cars quite a crowd of sable youths and pale faces gathered by the way formed a sort of escort around the party. At the Indian Office the delegation was shown into the council room, where they scated themselves to awatt the Commissioner. Here there adlers and very hard-worked cierks to crowd into the room and store at the four stolld figures as if they had nover seen an indian. Judging from the number that found time for this ill-mannered eception the corndors and passages of the Interior Department would be a good place as a starting point for economy. place. as a starting point for economy.

After a long for some minutes the delegation was informed that the Commissioner was at the War Department. They said they merely came to pay their respects, and left immediately. Spotted Tall and Swht Be a to-day wore each an Andrew Johnson medal that h. W been presented to them for

Spot ed Tail and his su 'e-agent interpreter and braves-again repaired to the Indian Bureau,

their good behavior.

where Commissioner Parker interviewed the party. The ceremony was very soon over. After handsbakings the Indians were seated, and the Commissioner made a short speech reiming, suem the President had heard of their troubles and had invited them here so that they could speak for themselves. They were regarded as friendly to the United States, and he was very glad they had kept their promises up to this time. When they were prepared to make known their complaints the Commissioner would be ready to near them. In the meantime he wanted them to be perfectly contented and easy. would be ready to near them. In the meantime he wanted them to be perfectly contented and easy. He also explained to them that other Storm who have not been friendly to the government—alluding to Red Cloud and party-were expected here in five as ax days, and he wanted to make hed Cloud and all his people friendly to the United States. At present he had nothing to say. After they were rested he would like them to see the President, and also extended them an Livitation from the War Chief, General Sherman, who they had met near their own homes, to you'll him during their stay.

Shermen, who they had met near their own homes, to yent him during their stay.

The Indians listened very calmiy and stolcally to what the Commissioner said to them, and at the conclusion made a general exciamation of approval. Spotted Tail, who is the most renowned one of the party, remarked through the interpreter that they were still very tired and had nothing to say just now, but after they rested would make known their complaints and have a tong taik. A pipe which the red men brought with them was then lighted and passed around the small number of persons present, nearly all of whom indulged in a few whims, and after a few moments the delegation which, and after a few moments the delegation shook hands with the Commissioner and passed on their way to dinner. They are rather astonished at the sights which have met their visions in the civilized regions they have passed through, and Spotted Tail says he has already more to tell his people than

Tail says he has already more to tell his people than twelve months' time will consume.

Senator Cameron Assailed by a Robel General—The Robel Officer's Astocodents.

Last Saturday afternoon a paper published in Philadelphia contained a letter from the late robel General J. Bankhead Magruder denunciatory of some remarks made by Senator Cameron in the Senate a short time ago. This fetter, it is under-stood, was called out by a letter addressed to Ma-gruder by Alexander K. McClure, who is actively at work making war upon General Cameron, and who, it is believed, had something to do with the letter written by Jeff Davis in reply to some statements of Senator Cameron. General Cameron, in conversation with one of your correspondents to-day, mentioned the fact that his friends had called his attention to this letter, and though he had an idea of its general contents he had though he had an idea of its general contents he had not read it. "So many attacks are made on me," said Cameron, "that I don't have time to read them, and I am not in the habit of noticing them." I inquired if he knew Magruder previous to the war, to which he replied that he did, but only casually. "My attantion was called to him," said Cameron, "by General, then Captain, Franklin: That officer, in speaking of the captain, Franklin: That officer, in speaking of the captain, then the captain of t ing of the general disaffection among Southern men who were officers in the army, said that Magruder was one of those men who had better be looked alter, as he was likely to go over to the enemy. He might be full of loyal protestations to-day and to-morrow he would be wearing a rebel uniform. From what I could learn of the general character of Magrader I judged that Franklin's advice was worth heeding. Soon after that I stepped into the White House one day, and going into the President's office I saw Magrader talking with Mr. Lincoln. He was standing up, leaning on the mantelpiece, I think, when I en-tered, and left almost immediately. I took occasion to inform the President of what Captain Franklin had said about Magruder, and added that I at the head of a battery in such times as were then upon us. Mr. Lincoln, who was always willing eve the best he could of men, was loath to think that Magruder would go over to the enemy. The very next day, however, I heard that he had fled to Virginia, which confirmed my suspicions with regard to him. I understand that he states that I offered to send him over to Russia just before the war broke out. That is utterly false. I think I may have sald something to him about going to Russia a year before that, while I was in the Senate. He wanted togo to Europe on a military mission, but I had no conversation with him on the subject after I became Secretary of War.

The Wood-Howard Investigation. The examination of General Boynton by the Howard investigating committee, which has conthreed three days, closed this morning. In regard to the charge that he had instigated the inquiry he testified that he had never met Fernando Wood or Wood, in response to General Howard's letter inviting an investigation, had taken the floor with the intention of making his attack.

Discourteous Proceedings of the Education

Committee.
Fernando Wood was informed late last night of the death of his mother in New York city, and departed for home to-day to make arrangements for the funeral. Previous to his departure he requested the Committee on Education and Labor to postpone as he had fifteen more witnesses to examine; but the request was refused, notwithstanding the fact that repeated adjournments have been granted on demand of the other side. Revision of the Bill for the Reduction of

Taxation.

The Ways and Means Committee have revised th bill for the reduction of taxation, which was re-ported and recommitted about a week ago, and are now ready to report it for action to the House. The only change made in the bill was to reduce the texas on wholesale liquor dealers from what it was as originally reported to what'tt is in the present law. The committee refused to change their action with regard to the tax on theatres and other places

Work of Senate Committees. The Senate Committee on the Judiciary held a meeting this morning and completed their deliberations upon the General Naturalization bill, which they agreed to report favorably.

The Senate Committee on Territories again took up the bill creating the Territory of Okiohama, to determine whether to press it to a passage this session. committee, should make an effort to bring it up to-

General Logan, Commander-in-Guief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued a general order, from which the following are extracts:-

Army of the Republic, has issued a general order, from which the following are extracts:—

The National Encampment, assembled in annual session in the city of Washingtop, D. C., May II and 12 inst., having honored me for the third time by election to the high position of Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, I hereby formally assume command thereof, with a profound appreciation of the high trust conferred. In thus being honored with renewed assurances of respect and confidence by my comrades I feel deeply the new and great obligations which it places me under. It shall be my aim during my term of office to advance, in all laudhole and proper ways, the three great cardinal principles of our organization—fraternity, charity and loyalty. Much good has been accomplished during the three years last past, much more can be, and linked together as me are in the triple bond of fraternity, charity and loyalty, much depends upon individual excitions. Therefore i call upon every officer and member to throw his soul into the work of building up and advancing the high objects of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The following named comrades were appointed on

The following named comrades were appointed on The following named comrades were appointed on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief:—William T. Collins, Adjutant General; F. A. Starring, Inspector General; Timothy Lubey, Quartermaster General; N. P. Chipman, Judge Advocate General, and Hanson E. Weaver, Assistant Adjutant General.

Commander Upshur Publicly Reprimanded.

Commander Upshur was arraigned before the Naval Court Martial on the charge of conduct unbecoming an owner. The substance of the specification

val court slartial on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer. The substance of the specification is that Upshur paid to M. D. Landen \$1,300 for procuring by corrupt means for his son a cadetship in the Naval Academy. The Court found Commander Upshur guilty of the charge, and also that the specifications were proved, excepting the charge of corrupt intention. the Secretary of the Navy in general orders. The

order to be read at the Navy Vard and stations, and

an all ships of war in commission.

Arrows: 9' the Pestmaster of Alexandria.

W. D. Massey, Postmaster at Alexandria, Va., has, it is alleged, been arrested on the charge of Fobbing the mails. A special agent of the department has been sent to Alexandria to make an investigation of been sent to Alexandria to make an investigation of the afair, with origin to "copyr the facts as soon as possible to the Postman. General. It is not known how much money of or a valuables are missing.

Mr. L. Crone, one of the friends of Hutchins, wrote the formating sots, which will explain isself:—

Washington, May IV, 18-10.

Man Rin.—I hand you herewith a reply from Mr. Washington to your note of yesterday, which I have received through the hands of his friend, Mr. Bright, whose address you have enclosed. If you determine that you can make only a hostile rejoinder to this note I must declase to be the channel of any further communication. My services are still at your disposal for friendly mediation. Yours very truly,

L. L. CROUNSE.

Indeposition of the President.

The President is not very well to-day and has no made his appearance in the Executive office.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Semion.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1870.

MR. CHANDLES, (rep.) of Mich., offered a resolu-tion instructing the Committee on Commerce to in-quire and report as to the most feasible mode of re-

quire and report as to the most feasible mode of restoring foreign commerce to American vessels. Laid on the table preparatory to remarks to be made on the subject by Mr. Chandler on Friday morning.

THE WILBERONGE UNIVERSITY APPROPRIATION.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, called up the bill making an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars out of the inads of the Freedmen's Bureau in aid of the Wilberforce University of Onio.

The ball was opposed by Mr. FERRY, and supported by Messrs. SAWYEZ, PATTERSON and MORBILL of VI. It then passed—yeas 33, hays 11.

BILLS RECEIVED FROM THE HOUSE.

The Consular and Diplomatic and other appropriation bils were received from the House and referred to committee.

tion bits were received from the House and referred to committee.

ENFORCING THE PIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

At a quarier to one o'clock the Senate resumed consideration of the report of the contenence committee on the built to enforce the right of citizens of the United states to vote in the several States, being the bilt to enforce the fifteenth amendment.

Mr. Casserly, (dein.) of Cal., argued that in introducing a new mart r into the fluid the conference committee had transcended their authority, and that the provision proposed to be inserted that every voter at a general election at which a member of congress is voted for shall be presumed to have voted for such members would practically revolutionize the present law and do away with the secret ballots.

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A question of order by Mr. Saulsbury, (dem.) of
Del., that it was not competent for the committee to

itonize the present taw and do away with the secret ballots.

A question of order by Mr. Saulanury, (dem.) of Del., that it was not competent for the committee to add new matter to sections which had been agreed to by both Houses, was overruied after a full statement of the case by the Chair.

Mr. Bayard, (dem.) of Del., said instead of prevening discriminations at the polls on account of race, color, &c., as was the intent of the litteenth amendment, the bill was in every particular an oftenative discrimination against whites in favor of blacks. It was to be a criminal offence to hinder the negro voter, but the same hindrance might be placitised with impunity against the whit; voter. The candidate who should lose his office by the denal of surrage to white men could have no remedy; all redress was reserved for the denial of rights of concret voters. He held that the bill was never intended to catorice the filternia amendment, but was another votent attempt to boister up by statue me inferior capacities of the negro race in a seneme of political equality. It was a premeditated engine for the destruction of State governments, sweeping into the grasp of the federal power all police powers of the States, which practical experiences had demonstrated as the best safeguards against election frauds. The bill required the use of State officers for federal purposes in defiance of judicial decisions to the contrary, and would create swarms of sub-officials to feed upon the subsistence of the country. Every section gave fees to judicial decisions to the contrary and would create swarms of sub-officials to feed upon the subsistence of the country. Every section gave fees to judicial decisions to the contrary of a proposition of the more of matterdaes of unnecessary orders.

Ar. Saulsbury arraigned the republican party as a party of revolution. The bill was an outrage upon every principle of government, and if such legislation to the provision opening every free school in the land to the black as well as the white race.

Mr

the land to the black as well as the white race.

Mr. Strwarf, (rep.) of Nev., in closing the debate, congraturated the seart? and the country that the rights of the down-trodden and oppressed were now to be windicated in everyday life. One gratifying leature of the old was its windication of the good man of the government in the protection of the Chinese, whom we had invited to our shores. This beneficent provision had not been blought out in the debate, for the reason that the democratic minority had monopolized the time and attention of the Senate and the same opportunity had not been anorded to the intends of the bill to present its inerties. The provision to enforce the fourteenth amendment would prevent overturning of the government by election frauds in New York and violence and conspiracy in Georgia. He would advise the democrats of the cammer and of the country to cease their foolish coorgin. He would advise the democrats of the camber and of the country to cease their foolish opposition to constitutional requirements and devote their energies to the enforcement of the law now enacted for the punishment of election repeaters, to extend the protection of the laws to every citizen and vindicate every man's right to yote. Upon these terms alone would we have

every cilizen and vindicate every man's right to vote. Upon these terms alone would we have peace.

At three o'clock the Senate voted upon the report of the conference committee, which was adopted by yeas 48, mays 11—a strictly party vote.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL was then proceeded with, the Question being on the amendment by Mr. Drake, (rep.) of Mo., to prevent the attmession of a pardon or amnessy as evidence in the Court of Chaims in [avor of loyalty of the claimant and a regulating ride on the subject prohibiting the use of said pardon of any act in pursuance thereof by the court, or by the Appeal Court, on an appeal from said court requiring that proof of loyalty, provided for in previous acts of Congress, shall be made, frespective of any suce pardon, amnesty or other act. All judgments heretolore reneared in layor of claimants upon any other proof of loyalty han required in the acts referred to, shall, on appeal, be reversed in the Supreme Court. All suits in the Court of Claims in which the claimant depends upon a pardon for proof shall be forthwith dismissed.

Mr. Sawyer, (rep.) of S. C., said in the case of the

depends upon a parton for proof shall be followed to missed.

Mr. Sawyer, (rep.) of S. C., said in the case of the United States against Padolford it was the unanimous judgment of the Supreme Court that a parton operated as a complete sofiteration of the acts of a party during rebellions.

Mr. Drake advocated his amendment as a means of saving ten millions of dollars in claims now sued for by avowed rebels throughout the war. It did not propose to impair the value of a pardon, but simply to lay down a rule of evidence.

Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, fayored the amendment, and Mr. Fowler opposed it.

Mr. Sawyer held that the meaning of the amnesty Mr. Sawvin held that the meaning of the annesty oath in 1863 was that the property of the party taking it was not thereafter fladie to seizure. In reply to a remark of the Senator from Texas (Mr. Hamilton, that after 1862 no loyal man in the South owned a base of coston, he said:—So far from that being true the Southern loyalists generally had put their money in cotton, as the only safe investment for them, while the rebols invested theirs in Confederate bonds. In Cantieston, for every three bases seezed by the United States two belonged to Union men.

seized by the United States two belonged to Union men.

Mr. SAULSBURY inquired by what authority Congress proposed to say to the Supreme Court they should not render a judgment in a certain case, or when rendered to reverse it.

Mr. Dhake replied that in the McArdie case the jurisdiction of the court was taken away. He asked whether any court of the United States could, without the consent of the United States, render judgment against it.

Further debate was cut short by request of Mr. Nyr. (rep.) of Nev., to have read a telegram dated Raieigh, N. C., receiving the particulars of the murder of State Senator J. W. Stevens.

Mr. Cassguly objected, but Mr. Nye insisted upon its being read as part of his jepech on the pending proposition.

proposition.

The CLEEK then read a portion of the telegram, when the hour appointed for a recess arriving the reading was enspended, and the Senate, at half-past our o'clock, took a recess till half-past seven o'clock this evening. Evening Session.

At half-past seven o'clock the Senate reass

and
Mr. Tipron, (rep.) of Neb., from the Post Office
Committee, reported a joint resolution authorizing
the Midiand Pacific Railroad Company to bridge the
Missouri river at or near Nebraska City, to connect
their road with the railroads on the other side of the
river.

their road with the railroads on the other side of the river.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of lik, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the Appropriation bill, with amendments. The amendments to increase the number of members of the House from 275 to 300, from March 3, 1871, strike out the requirement that in any State where the number of representatives will be reduced by the new apportionment the reduction shall not take effect in the Forty-second Congress. The time within which the superintendent of the census shall submit to the Secretary of the interior a preliminary report of enumeration of linhabitants is from August 15 to October 1.

Mr. TRUMBULL and representatives will be reduced by the new apportionment the reduction shall not take effect in the Forty-second Congress. The time within which the superintendent of the census shall submit to the Secretary of the interior a preliminary report of enumeration of linhabitants is from August 15 to October 1.

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Mr. TRUMBULL and the proportion bill, with an amendment, the bill to regulate judiciary proceedings, and for other purposes. Also, need to the oncers of the House to enorve its rules.

Mr. CLARKE remarked that he supposed it to be the duty of the oncers of the House to enorve its rules.

Mr. CLARKE remarked that the supposed it to be duty of the October 1.

Mr. TRUMBULL and was made to the result was not entire when the grain was made to the relieve to be in a guarantee by the United States were offered by Mr. Sargent and by Mr. Randal was made to the railroad company.

Mr. CLARKE, rep.) of Kan, complained that there were persons within the

ere and forever close to the commercial party of the freezedry.

Mr. TRUMAN said that the democratic party of il others was most interested in the Unintenance of peace and order at the South, in view of the fact that every manifestation of lawless-ses there furnished to their opponists means of inflaming the minds of the Northern people for political purposes. He ridenies the pretension that the accountability

a pardon or amnesty.

Mr. Drake's amendment was adopted, with sight modification—yers 33, nays 19.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Me., submitted various amendments, among others one increasing the number of female clerks in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from fifty-four to ninety-five.

The Senate at a quarter to cleven adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, May 25, 1870.

REVIVAL OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to revive the navigation and commercial interests of

tions to the bill. It was a proposition, really, to hire men to build ships and then to hire men to run the ships after they were built, and all for the benefit of the makers of iron in Pennsylvania and the hewers of wood in Maine—both bounty and subsidy to be paid by the taxpayers of the United States. This was asking too much. This was crowding the over-burdened taxpayers too hard. He was willing to vote burdened taxpayers too hard. He was willing to vote for a bill to remit actual du ties on materials used in shipbuilding; but he was not willing that the people should be taxed at both ends of the route. The dimmution of the constwise trade was attributable to other causes tan those mentioned by the friends of the bill, and the trade was not to be revived by bounties. They might put vessels along the coast if they paid them enough. They might put out intie schooners to carry the United States flag if they paid money to do so; but that would not revive the carrying trade. They might pay enough to allow transportation to be done coastwise cheaper than it could by railroad; that would be doing a great wrong to the railroad interest. The bill proposed to give a special bounty to one branch of the carrying trade at the expense of another. The coastwise trade by vessels could not compete with that by rail. Insurance was much greater; time was becoming very important in the transportation of freight as well as of passengers by water was concerned, that trade could not be revived by any bountes that might be haven. He was willing, whenever it was necessary for carrying the mails, to authorize the Postmaster General to contract for a long term of years with any company that would put good lines of steamers on the route between this connerty and European ports. Subsidies were aiready paid for lines to Caina, the Sandwich Islands and Brazil, and be was willing that the Postmaster General should contract to give the entire postage to any line that would carry the mail to Europe or elsewhere; but he was not willing to tax his constituents to pay a bounty to men to try and put smips on the ocean. If the commerce of the country could not maintain ships they would not be maintained by taxes on the people. If the tariff was so high that ships could not be built in this cannity and so that commerce and arity arity and that connerce was broken down, then the tariff was so high that ships could not be built in this connerce of the for a bill to remit actual duties on materials used in shipbuilding; but he was not willing that the people

singecoach building interest as to report the pending bill.

Mr. Garffuln, (rep.) of Ohlo, opposed the bill as not giving the relief at the very place where relief was needed, namely, in regard to foreign tonninge. It gave relief where none was needed, in the coastwise trade, and failed to give relief where it was needed. It did not give advantages enough to enable American tonning to compete with that built on the Ciyde. All the subsidies, bounties and drawbacks provided in the bill would not enable American simpowhers to compete with the cheap from vessels built on the Ciyde. There are for the purpose of the foreign trade this bill was a failure, and for the purpose of the consting trade it was timecessure. On these statements he rested this opposition to the bill. As to the showing feature of the bill it was odious to the American mind. Under these circumstances he thought that the bill and amendments ought to be laid on the table or be recommitted.

The morning hour expired and the bill went over until to-morrow.

In the substitute offered by Mr. Lynch the preamole is the same as in the original bill. The first section is modified as follows:—

That upon all imported lumber, timber, hemp, Manilla, and for iron and steel not advanced beyond rod bars, boins, plates, beams and forgings, which may be used and wrought up into the construction of steam or sail vessels built in the United States and missed after the passage of time act, whether for the buil, rig.log, equipment or machinery of such vessels, there shall be allowed and paid by the Socretary of the Treasury, under such regulations as he may prescribe, a rebate or drawback equal to the duties which have been paid on such material; and where American material is seed in the construction of vesses or steamers of notless than 1,000 tons there shall be allowed and paid as accreasing a membracture when imported.

aminiar articles of foreign manufacture when imported.

The second section, allowing ship stores and coal to be taken and consumed tree o, duty, remains as in the original bill. The remaining sections of the bill are struck out.

Mr. Whenler, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Pacific Ratiroad Committee, reported back without amendment the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Ratiroad Company to issue its bonds for the construction of its road, and to secure the same by morragge, and for other purposes. He remarked that when the bill was committed it was accompanied by twenty-four amendments, and he proposed that debate be limited to one hour, so as to let those amendments be briefly explained. et taose amendments be briefly explained. Mr. Sargent, (rep.) of Cal., remarked that that would leave two and a half minutes for each amend-

iont.
The debate went on without braitation, and
Mr. Hawkey, (rep.) of hit, addressed the House is
apport of his amendment, which forbids the colany to sell its lands to other than actual settlers is and HAWLEY, (rep.) of the gardessed the company to sell as lands to other than actual settlers in jots of 180 acres, or at prices beyond \$2.50 at a cre. It is showed from the report of the Senate Committee that the land grant would cover forty-seven million three hand grant would cover forty-seven million three hands and acres, which, at an average of ten contars per acre, including town and city jois, would amount to four mindred and seventy-three million dollars, but as the company had it in its power to leagthen the branch road, the land grant might ready be extended so as cover seventy-five million acres. He noped that the resolution would be defeated unless his amendment were adopted, and he thought that it was for the interest of the country that it should be defeated in any event. The grant was too large when it was made. If the company did not choose to take the grant, subject to the restrictions of his amendment, the grant should be allowed to lapse, and it a sturre subsidy were to be granted it should be not in lands, but in money, the proceeds of the lands as sold by the government.

Mr. Satteent supported the amendment of Mr. Hawley, though he thought it did not go far enough. He thought that Congress ought to provide that until the lands were surveyed the settler should be considered to be in possession, under the pre-emption laws, no matter when the grant was made to the raincad company.

Amendments were offered by Mr. Sargent and by Mr. Welkeer to protect the rights and interests of actual settlers, and by Mr. Randala to exclude the considered to be in possession, under the pre-emption laws, no matter when the grant was made to the privileges of the floor.

The Spraken said it was the duty of the Doorkeeper to exclude all such persons, and asked Mr. Carke to peins out any person whom he desired to to have excluded.

Mr. Clarke repiled that it was the d

at also protective of the interests of sotual

Nr. Lawres (ce, (rep.) of Ohio. offsici an amend-ment providing that in a case of a sale of lands ander tile mortgage (key shall be bought subject to the right of purch see by actual settlers, in quantities not over 140 acr. as and at prices hot exceeding \$2.46

the right of paich age by actual settlers, in quantities not over 180 act. Age by actual settlers, in quantities not over 180 act. Age by actual settlers, in quantities and over 180 act. Age by actual settlers, in quantities and settlers, in quantities and settlers, in quantities and settlers, in quantities and settlers are admired the republican party if it wished to retain its acc. Amay not to yote away the lands of the people of the result of the people of the control of the northern Pacific Company for any intessecting road to be here. The bill was further opposed by Messrs. Winans and Potter, and advocated by Mr. Blain, who coatended that the government lost nothing in granting lands to railroads, as the alternate sections were doubted in price, and could then be disposed of; white without railroads they could not be. He had favored the pre-emption policy, but confessed, as its friends did, that if was a failure. As to the proposition to restrict the sale of land to actual settlers at two dollars and fifty cents an acre, it was an unmitigated humbug, and fourished on humbug. The effect of it would select the best lands and settle on thom, and to compet the company to organize land bummers, who would select the best lands and settle on them, and to compet the company to organize land bummers of their own to hold possession of the most wa uable lands.

Mr. Cox, (dum.) of N. Y., said he was, perhap a the only member present who had voted against the original Pacific Railroad bill, and he intimated that the opposition to the pending bill arose from the desire to prevent competition was for the benefit of the people.

Mr. Farnsaworm asked whether he understood Mr. Cox as saying that the opposition was based upon motives of that kind?

Mr. Cox replied that he made no statement as to the motives of that kind?

Mr. Cox replied that he made no statement as to the motives of that kind?

Mr. Cox replied that he made no statement as to the motives of that kind?

The main question was then ordered—by yeas 101, nav 803.

Mr. Where, he being entitled to the floor for an nour, as having reported the bitl, expressed his astonishment as to the course of some members in opposition to the bill, and as an answer to the argument of Mr. Clarke, of Kalsas, he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read extracts from a specon of that gentleman in 1859 in support of another land bill—the Denver Railroad bill.

Mr. Clarke said he entertained the same ideas to-day.

allowed him, intimated his intention to vote for the bill.

Mr. Woodward, (dem.) of Pa., having two minutes allowed him, remarked that the provisions of the bill were extremely obscure, and, so far as he could understand the resolution, it was for the building of a new road, not previously authorized, from Portland to Puget Sound.

Mr. Fitch, (rep.) of Nev., having twelve minutes allowed him, advocated the bill, and opposed all amendments, even verbal ones, as cadangering the passage of the bill at this session. He particularly opposed the restriction as to the price of the land, as calculated to the up the hands of the company's agents in negotiating loans, thus depriving the grant of its value.

opposed the restriction as to the price of the land, as calculated to the up the hands of the company's agents in negotiating loans, thus depriving the grant of its value.

Mr. Cox, having five minutes allowed him, denounced the ulter jobbery of all this class of legislation, and said that the working men of the country, without regard to republicanism or democracy, had sworn their anathemat maraman ha against any men or any party that thus dealt with their inheritance. He warned the republicans who supported the bill that their doom was scaled as surely as though they had opposed free trade or a modern farm. (Laughter.)

Mr. Shith, (dem.) of Oregon, having twelve minutes allowed him, advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. Wheeler, in reply to Mr. Cox, denied that the people were crying out against rai road monopolies; on the contrary, the people were everywhere boding themselves to build railroads, and must have them, as they were the dvillers of the century.

Mr. Poland, (rep.) of Vi., sustained the bill, saying the people of his State had a hvely interest in the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He repudiated as utterly false from beginning to enable that this bill was sustained by lobbying. On the contrary, the friends of the bill and undertaken the hazardous enterprise of igning the toboy altogether. He knew that members of the louby had come to friends of the bill and represented the necessity of an arrangement with certain gentlemen, who had since been very noisy in opposition to it.

Mr. Charke, of Kan-as, said that it the gentleman (Mr. Poland) had any allusion to him he authorized friend of his who had done so. He had had no communication with anybody on the sense;

him to give the mane of any friend or pretended friend of his who had done so. He had had no communication with anybody on the stope it.

Mr. POLAND—I do not charge that the gentleman had. I do not profess to have any acquanitance with the gentleman's friends.

Mr. ELA asked Mr. Poland whether he did not know that the trends of the bill had been senting in for members and urging them to vote for it.

Mr. POLAND—They certainly have not sent for me, and if they have sent for my friend Ein it is certainly beyond my knowledge. (Laughter.)

The House then proceeded to vote on the several amendments.

would not be asked at this sent the state of the was agreed to.

The House then at five o'clock, without disposing of any other amendments, adjourned.

A Secret Meeting-Appointment of Dr. Merits as Sanitary Inspector-Check to Relaysing Fever.

A meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, the President, Judge Bosworth, in the chair. The proceedings were brief and devoid Commissioner Gross presented a resolution to pro

vide an ambulance under the care of the City sant-tary Inspector's Department for the removal of patients sick with contagious diseases. The resolu-

patients sick with contagions diseases. The resolution was laid over.

At the close of the public session a secret meeting of the board was held, when Dr. Moreau Morris, Sanitary Inspector, was appointed Sanitary Superintendent, with an additional salary of \$1,000 per annum. The resolution offered by Mr. Gross and relief do above was adopted, as was also a resolution providing for the cleaning and disinfecting of certain a rests in the district where relapsing fever now prevails. A badge for the officers of the Board was also adopted.

THE MONTHLY COAL SALE.

Heavy Decline in Prices.

The regular monthly sale of Scrauton coal took place yesterday at 26 Exchange place by Messra. John H. Draper & Co. The attendance was large and the bidding generally spirited. The market was flat, however, and there was considerable falling off in prices in all kinds of coal. Steamboat and stove appeared to be in most demand. Lump was started at \$3 50, and the first sale was made at \$4 20, at \$3 50, and the first sale was made at \$4 20, Steamboat commanded about the same price. Egg was started at \$4 and rose to \$4 5324, and fell again to \$4 50. Stove was started at \$4 50, and every sale was made at an advanced price—namely, \$5, \$5 05, \$5 074 and \$5 10, at which price there was a great rosn for it. The same was observed in chessnut, which was started at \$3 75, and sales were made at \$4 20, \$4 27% and \$4 30. The following shows the prices realized, as compared with those last month:—

Total 80,000

DESPERATE ATTEMPTS AT SELF-DESTRUCTION.

Patrick Grady, a resident of Trenton, N. J., made two desperate attempts, day before yesterday, to put an end to his mortal existence. He first swal-lowed a dose of arsenic sufficient to destroy the life of five ordinary mortals. An emetic being immediof five ordinary mortals. An emetic being immediately administered saved the wretch from certain death. But Pat was determined to test further the curative skill of the disciples of Esculapius, and enceavored to cut the main artery by drawing a razor across his wrist. He did not succeed in his design, however, as he only indicted a slight wound. He was then taken loto cu tody, and the impression is general that the unfortunate man is not capable of taking care of himself. His mental abertation is supposed to be the result of a too frequent use of the rile beverage commonly known as Jersey lightning.

Lietenant John J. Brice has been detached from the Hydr graphic Office and placed of witting orders. Paymaster J. H. Bulkiey has been detached from the Menocacy and ordered home. Passed Assi tant Phymaster C. D. Mausifield has been ordered to the Monocacy.

NEW YORK CITY.

Local and Police Paragraphs and M Items of Metropolitan News.

The following record will show she changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudburg pharmach, fightable Building, Broadway, con

Justice Shandley has dismissed the suit for alleged libel brought against George Wilkes by the propri-tors of the Turf, Field and Farm.

The trial of Thomas Sheridan, in the Court of Oyar and Terminer, for the murder of his wife, has been a journed by Judge Barnard until the fourth Monday of June.

A matinee benefit entertainment, in aid of a South-ern lady, impoverished by the late war, will be given at Bryant's Opera House, Fourteenth street, next Wednesday afternoon. Charles Murray, aged fitteen, of No. 215 Mott

street, fell through the batchway at No. 11 Sp street vesterday and was seriously injured. He was Edward Madden, an infant, eighteen months old,

fell into a pan of boiling water in the apartment of his parents, No. 49 Chr stopher street, yesterday morning, and was terribly sea ded. Friends was held yesterday, at which Charles E. Fish, Sister Shaw and others delivered feeling addresses on the progress of the society.

painting a dwelling on Sevente ath street, near ave-nue A, he fell from the second story to the pave-m na below and was dan er u ly i jured. He was taken to his home, No. 451 East Fifteenth street.

The Board of Canvassers have canvassed the Tenth Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourt en h. Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Twentieth wards, in addition to those previously reported. It is belt wed the canvass will be completed on Thursday.

Philip Engelbart, while driving a lager beer wagon along Third avenue, near Thirty-first street, fell to the pavement and the wheels passing over his back caused dan-ero is internal injuries. He was sent to Believue Hospital. Patrick Manning, in the employ of W. H. Carr, No.

136 Reade street, while at work cleaning the inside of a boiler yesterday, was part ally sufficiated by in-haling noxious gas. He was attended by a physician and taken to his home by the police.

Thirtieth street, accidently felt from the third story of the school house in Bay street, Jersey City, yoskerday, and sustained or fous injuries. He was brought to thus city and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

under the stairway on the third floor of premises No. 505 Breadway, occupied by Univer & Watters, dealers in dress triminings and fancy goods. Damage to stock \$1,600 and to building \$500. Fully ininstructions of Surveyor Cornell and the Solicitor of the Trea-ury, paid a vi-it to the Morro Castle steam-ship yesterday and seized 3,000 o ntrabind sigars. The officers were assisted in their search by the captain and purser of the ship.

leg bones of a skeleton had been found in the area of premies No. 58 Fourth avenue, they having been parel there by some on u known during the morning. The remans, probable, and been in the hands of dissectionists for see, title purposes.

A man, whose name from papers found in his who had been found in Therieth street, near Br wy, apparently under the indicance of liquor, died ye tertary in Believee Hospitul. In the pockets of accessed were found a satim-ke 's thimble, some wax and other small arricles. C rom rechriner was notified to noid an inquest on the oody.

Peter Thorp, a man forty years of age, who for the last five years has been living at the public expense by going the rounds of the charmable mailtait preference to earning a subsistence at honest labor, died yes orday in selicous floop tol. Deceased had been arrested in the Third produce in a state of intextication and saw-sequently delivered over to the care of the Commissioners of Charties and Correction.

The survivors of the crew of the Ill-fated Onelda ere not yet paid off, and have to present themselves daily at the Navy Yard to beg the officials there for daily at the Navy land to begine of checks there for the money that should have been paid them on their arrival and discurge ir in the sarvies. If the mean time the poor fellows are in the hands of the "land sharks," and are at their mercy. It is and that great difficulty is experienced in getting men for our menoi-war.

A German of the name of Frederick E. Stripph-A German of the name of Frederick E. Stripphman was arrested yesterday in New Jersey, on board the steamer Germania, on a requisition from the Mayor of Vicksburg, Miss. The requisition was addressed to Superindent Jourdan and Int mated that 5,000 had been embezzled by Stripphman from the firm of F. G. Engiesing & Co., of Vicksburg. He was taken before Justice Bowling, who ordered him to be held until the police authorities of Vicksburg should arrive to receive him into custody.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday John Davis, better known as "Yellow Davis," a ruman of the Nineteenth ward, was arraigned on the complaint of Matulas Grimm, who charged him with having, in company with a number of other scoun-drels of the same kidney, brutally and indecently assaulted his wife, Mrs. Grimm, in a larger beer gar-den some weeks since. It appeared from the evi-dence in the case that the police are alraid to sup-press these rufflans, who are a terror to the peaceable

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. THE POPULAR TONIC OF THE ACE.

A. The day has gone by when a medicine without merit could command and retain the confidence of the world. Advertising induces the public to try many things, but in this shrowd and thoughtful are works will not suited without proofs, and it is by the exercise of their private judgment men determine the relative value of the various articles recommended to their notice through the business columns of newspapers. Hostotter's Stomach Bitters has now been subjected to this searching ordeal for more than eighteen years, and the result is that it stands at the head of the class of remedies to which is belongs. It has distanced and lived down innumerable competitors, and is to-day the Standard Vegetable Tonic of the western world. The happy effects which have followed its use in cases of dyspersia, bifousness, nervous affectoms, intermitted fevers and seneral debility, and as a consultant

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THOMAS R. AGNEW, 250 GREENWICH STREET, New York, has reduced the prices of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Front sant at kinds of Greeness, Mohange and Fravisions to the solis standard,